

will not grow as fast as it otherwise could, and it will not become as cost competitive as quickly as it needs to.

Now I have nothing against wind and biomass. But if we develop these resources at the expense of a more diverse portfolio, we will lose our opportunity to stimulate our domestic solar industry that can compete in a global marketplace. I understand the reluctance to pick technology winners and losers. In fact, I agree with that. But I'm not talking about picking a technology. I'm talking about picking a resource, and that is a big difference. It is impossible to imagine a future powered by renewables that does not include a significant amount of solar energy. We may not yet know what that best type of solar technology will ultimately be, but we do know and the rest of the world knows that we want it to come from the sun, and we want it to be solar. Therefore, it's in our national interest to ensure that the U.S. solar industry is the strongest in the world, and we should do so by continuing to promote and innovate. Solar power, yes, is in its infancy today; but we need to make sure that in the future it really drives America.

Thank you for the opportunity, Mr. Speaker. And as we work towards implementing solar technology in our legislation, I just want to thank my colleagues for spending time to learn about this important resource.

To do that, we should establish an effective incentive in the form of a 20 percent solar carve-out within the RES.

A couple weeks ago, researchers at the University of Arizona in my hometown of Tucson were awarded a \$15 million grant to create an Energy Frontier Research Center. They are working to develop ultrathin solar panels that use dyes to create electricity from sunlight. This project is tremendously exciting, but as we invest in these technologies, we must ensure we are creating a market to use them.

In the race to become the global solar leader, the clock is ticking and the competition is fierce. America does not have time to waste with poorly designed policies. This is why I call on my colleagues to support a solar carve-out within the RES. It is a proven mechanism to develop a truly diverse renewable portfolio that includes solar power.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. POE of Texas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### STATE OF THE UNION'S FINANCES: A CITIZEN'S GUIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in the past couple of weeks, two of our colleagues, FRANK WOLF of Virginia, a Republican, and JIM COOPER of Tennessee, a Democrat, sent this booklet around to all of the Members. We get a lot of correspondence and a lot of books and leaflets; but I would just like to say to my colleagues tonight, I hope you read this. It doesn't take very long, but it's extremely important because it deals with not only today but with our future and our kids' future and our posterity. What it talks about is the debt that we have in this country and where we're going.

In the last 10 years, we've gone from \$5.5 trillion in debt to over \$11 trillion in debt, and the debt is escalating at a very rapid rate. In fact, right now the projected deficit in the future is up to \$56 trillion. The reason for expected expenditures is for the programs that have been proposed and have been passed into law by this body and the other body. Right now explicit liabilities include publicly held debt, military and civilian pensions, and retiree health benefits, plus other things, that's \$12.2 trillion; \$1.3 trillion is for Federal insurance loan guarantees, leases and so forth; and then the big one, \$42.9 trillion, is Medicare hospital insurance, which is \$12.7 trillion; Medicare outpatient, \$15.7 trillion; Medicare prescription drugs, \$7.9 trillion; and Social Security, \$6.6 trillion, for a total of \$56.4 trillion. And that does not include what's going on today. We're going into debt right now at about \$1 to \$2 trillion a year, and it's going to continue like that because of the programs we're talking about.

Over the past few months since this new administration has taken office, we have seen proposed a socialized medicine approach to health, a national health care program. Lord only knows how much that's going to cost, but it's going to be in the billions and billions and probably the trillions of dollars. Much of that will be added to the national debt because we don't have that money. The auto industry—there's been bailouts of the auto industry, and it hasn't really worked. They still had to file chapter 11, and over \$50 billion went to the auto industry.

The banking and financial institutions. There was a big bailout of those in the TARP bill, I believe it was. And then the energy bill that they're talking about, the cap-and-trade, is going to cost a tremendous amount of money to the taxpayers not only from the tax money we get here, but also what they are going to have to spend in their homes for higher electric bills and everything else in the future.

Let me just say, Mr. Speaker, this is something my colleagues really ought to read. It talks about our future, our kids' futures and our grandkids' futures. If we continue down the path we're on, there's no doubt in my mind that this country will go bankrupt, and

we'll go the way of great civilizations that we have seen in the past, like Rome. There's just no question about it in my mind. Right now the debt that's held by China, Japan, England and other countries is out of sight. They don't want to buy our debt anymore because the value of the dollar has been plummeting because we're printing so much money. Right now we're talking about printing trillions of dollars more because they won't buy our debt, and we don't have that money. When that printing press gets out of control like it is right now, down the road we're going to see very high inflation, very high taxes and an economy that's unsustainable.

So I hope my colleagues will read this. The book is called *State of the Union's Finances: A Citizen's Guide*, put out by my good friends FRANK WOLF and JIM COOPER, and it is from the Pete Peterson Foundation. It's on your desk. I hope all of you will read it.

#### ECONOMIC TROUBLES IN THE 17TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF OHIO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise today to speak about an issue that is important to our community in Northeast Ohio, specifically, the city of Warren and the city of Youngstown dealing with the auto task force and the bankruptcies that have been going on in the auto industry. The community that I come from has been adversely affected not just over the past few months or few years but really over the past 30 years. We've seen the loss of a tremendous amount of jobs. The home of Delphi, the original Delphi, the original Packard Electric, started many years ago by the Packard brothers; a General Motors plant in Lordstown; steel mills, all have been adversely affected over the past 30 years, but specifically over the past few months and few years, given the new problems in the auto industry.

And every day that we wake up, and we read *The Warren Tribune* or *The Youngstown Vindicator*, we've been getting bad news about layoffs—Severstal Steel goes idle, 1,000 jobs; General Motors plant takes off the third shift, takes off the second shift, few left on the first shift. Delphi went from 15,000 employees 20 or 30 years ago down to just a few today. A group that has also been adversely affected with maybe not as much attention as it should have been given are the Delphi salaried employees, who many have spent two-thirds of their careers working for Delphi, working under the General Motors umbrella; and helping with the engineering, the designing, the running of this company, have spent their lives, spent a lot of their time, missed a lot of baseball games, missed a lot of